31st day of March 1960, in respect of 'Jails'."

The motion was adopted.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಕೆ. ನಾಗೂರ್ (ಬಿಜಾಪುರ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಈಗ ಮೂರು ದಿನಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಎಂಟರಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ಮೂರೂವರೆ ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಭೆ ಆರಂಭವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಸೋಮವಾರವೂ ಮುಂಜಾನೆ ಎಂಟರಿಂದ ಒಂದುಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಿ ಮಂಗಳವಾರದಿಂದ ಮಧ್ಯಾಹ್ನ ಒಂದುಗಂಟೆಗೆ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Before the Speaker says anything, I wish to say that it would be inconvenient to some Members to sit in the morning on Monday because some members whose residences are nearabout have gone home and will return by the afternoon on Monday.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We will now rise till 3-30 P.M.

The House adjourned at Thirty-five Minutes past One of the Clock and re-assembled at Fifty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ADDITIONAL AND SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS 1958-59.

Demand No. 1—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Taxes and Estate Duty.

4. *Taxes on Income other than Corproation Tax and Estate Duty.*

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN (Deputy Minister for Finance).—Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor of Mysore, I beg to move:

> "That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 61,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.'"

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> "That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 61,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'."

All the other Demands are also before the House. Hon'ble Members will make their remarks in respect of all the Demands. The other point I would impress upon the members is that they should make remarks in respect of the points raised in the Budget itself and not go beyond it. I would like to know from the Treasury Benches how much time they will require by way of reply.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA (Minister for Public Works and Electricity).—They are very simple ones. So much depends upon the Members opposite. If there are less comments, we will not take more than one hour.

Sri B. K. PUTTARAMIYA (Channapatna).—If the members of the Congress Party give up their right to speak, we will be able to finish the discussion early. Since the position will be made clear by the Ministers, it is not necessary for the members of the Congress Party to speak.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Reasonable opportunity should not be denied to any member of this House. But anyway, it is a matter for guidance.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY (Chickanaikanahally).—The total amount of supplementary Estimates is Rs. 3,80,09,000. After all, such supplementary budgets are sometimes done mostly when original budgets are not accurate. Secondly, some of the items here are not genuine. The reason is this: more money is sometimes wanted when there is a big project and there will be very big projects which involve crores of rupees and there will be allotment in each year as per the scheduled programme. That is one way. The other way is, there will be so many scandals, squanderings and other things. I bring to the notice of the House a big scandal of about

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY)

Rs. 64 lakhs connected with Lakkavalli Project. There is Ubrani Tunnel Construction Works which is about three miles long and there was an estimate for that. Tenders were called for in batches; one tender for 1½ miles and six tenders for one furlong each and only one firm quoted and that is Hindustan Construction Company for the 1½ mile bit and six other contractors quoted for the other bits. I do not know why the Government did not consider the tenders of all people in such big works. There were very small tunnels also which were constructed by these Mysore Contractors. Apart from this, even in Mandya District there is a tunnel three miles long which has been constructed by Mysore Engineers and Mysore contractors which has proved their efficiency. This is a huge work involving a few crores of rupees. But unfortunately, whether Government notices it or not, whether there is any kind of Kumbakonam or not, if you look to the figures, you will find that the Government has lost a huge amount to the extent of Rs. 64 lakhs. That particular work required a lot of machinery—earth moving machinery. In any catalogue of any Company, there will be a certain rate and there will be a good margin of commission also included in that. But this Government, instead of calling tenders for the machinery, entrusted even the purchase of the machinery to Hindustan Construction Company and it so happened that the Hindustan Construction Company taking a commission of Rs. 10 lakhs got the money from the Government for cash purchase of the machinery. To work out the data, the value of the machinery should be taken into account. The work was entrusted to the Construction Company and they were able to get the remaining 1½ miles of the tunnel also. They submitted a representation to the Government saying that they are going to take up the remaining part of the tunnel also at two per cent less than the estimated rate. But actually, if you compare the rates of those Mysore Contractors as well as Hindustan Construction Company, if you take the labour charges. if you take the raw materials, if you take other portions of working cost, the difference is Rs. 64 lakhs. I was told by a reliable source, that Sri Nijalingappa's Ministry on the representation of the Department concerned simply shut its eyes and accepted this tender. I do not know why in such a big work involving a few crores of rupees, the Government could not go into the details and could not look into the records. It was highly surprising and such a kind of waste of public money is really surprising. Then I take up Forest Department. There is a submersion area to the extent of 23 sq. miles in Sharavathi Project.

Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for Agriculture and Forest).—There is half an hour discussion on this. I welcome discussion. That does not come under this demand now.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—This is under "B. Timber and other produce removed by private agency."

4 P.M.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—I am surprised that in the Demand they want an additional quota of money for the irrigation works. Whether it is due to such reasons or whether real work is turned out and they want extra money is not known, it leaves one in great confusion. That is because we see so many such things in these big contracts where public money is squandered to this extent. Thereby I doubt and I am much confused as to how to support such Demands.

I come to the Forest Demand which is item No. 3. Here in Sharavati Submersion area an area of 23 square miles was leased to a party for exploitation and the rates were: hard wood Re. 0—8—9 and soft wood Re. 0—4—3. He exploited beyond that, because he was allowed to exploit up to contour level beyond 1820 but he exploited beyond one furlong all round. There is a rumour that the material was compounded by the previous ministry and later on with some influence, with some favour or with some fear, somehow the Government

decided to give him at the old rate for which he had tendered. In the market you cannot get any kind of wood, even the worst wood, for less than Rs. 4 and costliest teakwood costs Rs. 30 per cubic foot, whereas the rates fixed by the Forest Department were Re. 0-8-9 for hard wood... . ...

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is by open auction.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—At first Government decided to call for tenders by making three-four bits. On account of the influence by somebody the entire 23 square miles were called for in one tender and with a condition that it should be cleared in certain limited time, specified time; but nobody came forward on such terms because the condition was such that they should clear within a certain time. This vast area of 23 square miles is not a small area. It seems that the contractor had to spend about Rs. 20,000 to 30,000 on other contractors who had come to tender and it is a kind of manoeuvre both by the Government as well as of the contractor. I learnt that the party who has taken this has taken a loan from the Government to the extent of Rs. 1,20,000 to exploit this and it clearly shows how far these things go to show extravagance of Government.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—No loan was taken from the Forest Department.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—I am only saying how things are going on in the Government. Such wonders take place here. They go on placing demands. Everybody pays a number of taxes and if such huge sums are wasted or used in malpractices,—I wonder, can we call this a Government of the people ? —Not in one item but in many items I am sure Government will look to these things and take needful action. So many demands are before us. One is in respect of Hotel Metropole for Rs. 1,76,000. If you look to the supplementary demands, if you look to the budget provisions for the last seven to eight years, every year Government is spending Rs. 1 to 2 lakhs on these hotels.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know whether it is correct. Page 6, item No. 3. " The Hotel Metropole was under private management since 1st April 1948. A decision was taken to run the same departmentally from that date."

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Minister for Finance).—It ought to be '1958', a little correction.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Why should Government at such serious losses maintain this hotel ? Even when our Ministers go to England for attending the Commonwealth Conference, they stay in private hotels. They attend the meetings and finish their jobs and return. By having these two white elephants—Krishnarajasagar Hotel and Metropole Hotel—Government is losing every year Rs. 1 or 2 lakhs. It is colossal. Hotel Krishnarajasagar is a very good sight to see and it is necessary for Government to maintain it in proper standard because so many foreign guests come. If people go and look to the conditions there, it is so wretched. There is a letter to Government by some foreign guest stating how he was treated and about the conditions there. That man has written that the dress worn by the server is such that if you simply scratch on the cloth that is worn, what an amount of grease would come. He says that he had a beard of half an inch or one inch, so nasty to look at. There are spiders on the roofing, sometimes falling on those people. We spend lakhs of rupees on these hotels. Yet the condition of these hotels is so bad. These are two white elephants to drain the wealth of the country, but what pleasure do the Government find ? It is for the pleasure of the Ministers or State officers or some distinguished persons that these hotels are maintained. It is all right when Mysore was important, when there was the Maharaja, when so many European guests were coming. After all, Mysore has lost importance to a very great extent. Now Bangalore is an important place and there is meaning in having a hotel at Bangalore, but what is the good of having two hotels which are two big white elephants and which involve every year an expenditure of Rs. 2 to 4 lakhs and is it not a waste

(SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY)

public funds to that extent? Our Finance Minister says in his budget speech "You tighten your belts." If people tighten belts and if moneys are used for these things and that too, non-development schemes—they are not productive schemes—what is that good that comes out of it? Government should seriously think that every pie should be well spent, should be reasonably spent and should be justifiably spent.

The other item to which I wanted to refer is about Mines under "Industries and Supplies," Demand No. 27. I looked to the Finance Minister's speech regarding mineral wealth and my friend Sri Mallaradhya was very anxious to look to the paragraph regarding mineral development of the country because he expected much in the coming years and also full support of the Government for this industry. If you see the figures for 1956 and 57, you will find that valuable ore is sold at a low rate.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That relates to 1957.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—The rates now are still less. What is the good of having any ore development by giving more ore and taking less returns?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Business.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—More development without any return is no good. Let the Hon'ble Minister calculate. We are purchasing at the rate of......

Mr. SPEAKER.—After all Government have asked for Rs. 100 under Board of Mineral Development. You speak only of the Board.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—The Board is dealing with all these things. Mineral development business is done by the Board.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You cannot go on speaking on the activities of the Board. You can only speak on the expenditure on the Board. If you cannot agree with the Government in the expenditure of Rs. 20,000 you may make your own remarks. Activities of the Board are outside the purview.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—I had no chance.

Mr. SPEAKER.—You will get a chance.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Am I not entitled to speak on this demand or not?

Mr. SPEAKER.—You are entitled. But if members go on raking up matters' it cannot be allowed.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Then I will take some other occasion, *i.e.*, when discussing Industrial Demand.

Coming to the Guest Houses—Demand No. 13—when I went through some of the speeches of the members of this House in previous years, every year we see that Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 60,000 are provided to equipt these Guest Houses. We have already provided heavy amounts. I do not know why they have placed a supplementary demand to the extent of Rs. 20,000.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please see the context and then speak. Since it is a new service we had asked for Rs. 100 and it was sanctioned in the middle of the year.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Article 205 of the Constitution may permit us to spend money and to place before us these budget estimates. But, just because there is a provision we need not spend.

The only thing is Government want the Contingency to be recouped. I think when the Budget estimates were originally prepared lacuna might have crept in in all these things and there might have been misuse of Government funds. I have already said about the Lakkavalli project affair in regard to the need for supplementary grant. All this might have been the reason for the supplementary demand. Hence I cannot support this demand.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I would request Hon'ble Members to stick up to the demand and not go beyond it. I would also request them to point out to me the item on which they are going to speak so that I can check up whether the members are in order or not.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA (Hospet).—Sir, I wish to support Demand No. 23 because of the need to find out the

cost of sugarcane cultivation. In doing so I wish to point out that this is a very urgent matter. Some of the Co-operative Sugar Factories in Bombay and one in our own State have been paying for the last five to six years more than the minimum price for cane which has been fixed by the Government. Whereas, some of the companies that are managed by the joint stock companies like Mandya Sugar Factory, Hospet Sugar Factory and others, have been paying on the minimum while on account of the increased cost of iron materials, and other items the cost of cane cultivation has gone up. It is necessary therefore that the scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation should be started as early as possible and sanction of money for carrying out this work is essential. Therefore I support it.

I also support Demand No. 29 on page 10. This demand relates to the District Fund and other roads which are taken over by the State Government. In this connection I have got only one thing to point out and it is this. These roads were taken over by Government quite long ago and the order was issued on 1st December 1958. Since then I expected that Government would spend money to repair some of the roads which were really bad when they were under the District Boards as stated by certain members during Budget time. I expected that some of the roads would be taken up temporarily for minor repairs and that major repairs would be taken up next year. I wish to mention one small road in my district, namely, the road from Hospet to Ramdurg Hill. At one time it was a summer resort. There were a number of buildings which could be used for purposes of a summer resort. My suggestion is that even though this road has been taken up by the State, some temporary repairs should be undertaken immediately.

Then I come to the provision for Hubli-Karwar road. I am glad that funds have been made available for improving this road. This road should be made a pucca road. If the Government could make it a cement concrete road it would be still better. The lorries that ply on this road carry as much as 10 to 11 tons of iron ore. To this you have to add their tare weight and so the total weight comes to about 13 to 14 tons. If such lorries with such heavy loads ply on the road, the road will sink unless it is made of cement concrete and so my suggestion is that it should be cement-concreted.

Then I come to demand No. 46. The demand refers to the provision for the Tungabhadra project. This is one of our wonderful projects. I want to point out that there is some harm done to the people whose lands and houses have been submerged. The Hon'ble Minister is aware of their difficulties and I think no effort is adequate to make their life comfortable. There are 8 villages which will be submerged when the surface of the water level rises from 1630 to 1635 feet. The compensation payable to the people of these 8 villages has not been paid so far. If during the monsoon in May or June the water level rises to 1635 feet, these people will naturally have to leave the place and be in the open fields. So it is absolutely necessary that there should not be even a moment's delay in paying the compensation due to these people. When I say a moment, I really mean it. I want to tell the Hon'ble Minister that he should not wait even for a moment to issue orders that compensation should be paid to these people so that they may go and make temporary arrangements for shelter before the monsoon comes.

Then, there is only one more demand and that is about the Public Works Department. Once upon a time a very good compliment was paid by Rajaji to the Public Works Department, but I do not want to repeat it here. I only say that it is a wonderful department. They started the Tungabhadra Project with an estimate of Rs. 8 crores in 1932, but it ended in Rs. 64 crores, nearly 8 times the original estimate. That is how the Public Works Department functions and that is why I call it a wonderful department.

There is another point about this department. The Assistant Engineers and Overseers who are B.E.s and

(DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA)

L.C.E.s are appointed on a temporary basis which continues for 6 months or 6 years or even up to 10 years.

Mr. SPEAKER.—This is a demand concerning the Bhadra, Tungabhadra and Ghataprabha projects. When the Hon'ble Member was speaking about compensation, I was under the impression that it formed part of the demand. But now the Hon'ble Member is going from the particular to the general points. We are not concerned with general points here.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—I do not want to go even an inch beyond what is allowed. The Tungabhadra Project is run by the P.W.D. and it has appointed so many Assistant Engineers and Overseers temporarily as work-charged people. On 28th February 1959 notices were issued to them discharging the work-charged temporary employees.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have to warn the member once again that we are not concerned with the Assistant Engineers who are discharged unless that has a bearing on the work in progress.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Because of that the work will suffer and the workers also will suffer. 51 employees working in the General Stores Department in Tungabhadra project have been given notice. Then 42 employees in Maski Division, 120 in the Reservoir Construction Division have been given notice. Then 160 employees in Badravati Division which is connected with the Tungabhadra Project also have been given notice. These people were given a month's notice by a circular dated 28th February 1959, but the circular reached their hands on 13th March 1959.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Again, the Hon'ble Member is going outside the scope of the discussion.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—When they are asking for a demand of Rs. 25 lakhs, I want that they should take care of these men. It would be unfair to discharge these people so unceremoniously. Coming to the last demand No. 57 relating to procurement of paddy, I support it wholeheartedly. I want that there should be a buffer stock of paddy available with Government all the time. I would, however, make a suggestion to Government for their consideration. Usually the Government step into the field for procurement after the paddy harvest season is over. This buffer stock is required in the State for all time. I would suggest that next year they should go to purchase paddy even before the harvest has commenced. If Government would only make a statement much ahead of the harvest season that they would purchase paddy at a particular price, they would be able to get any quantity very easily. If the price is reasonable, I assure the Government that the cultivators would be very glad to produce a little bit more than what they are producing today. This is happening in the case of sugarcane where price is fixed in advance. A similar scheme will work well in the case of paddy also.

With these words I support the demands.

4–30 P.M.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ (ಗುಬ್ಬಿ).—ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿನ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆರೀತಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದು ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಹೇಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಖರ್ಚು ಯಾವಾಗಲೋ ಮಾಡಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅನರ್ಥಕ್ಕೊಳಗಾಗಿದೆಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಏನೂ ತಪ್ಪಾಗಲಾರದು. ತಮಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಅದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಭೆಯು ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಿಎಂದು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಒಂದು ಆಶ್ಚರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. 57-58, 58-59 ಮತ್ತು 59-60ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸೆಂಟ್‌ಮಾಡಿರುವವರು ಅವರೇ. ಯಾರೋ ಇನ್ನೊಬ್ಬರು ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಗ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲೋ ಕಣ್ಣಿಗೆ ಕಾಣಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಈಗ ಕೇಳುವುದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ millions of questions I am prepared to answer ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವ ಇಂತಹ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು ಅಂತಹ ಅನರ್ಥಕಾರೀ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ಈಗ ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇವರ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಯಾವ ಮಾರ್ಕೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರವಾಗಿ ಏನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ, ವಯಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ದೊಡ್ಡವರು, ಆಮೇಲೆ 20-25 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅನುಭವ ಅವರಿಗಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ಲಾನುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಯವಾಯಿತಲ್ಲಾ ಎಂದು

ಹೇಳುವಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್‌ಕೂಡ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಿ ಮಾಯವಾಯಿತು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಹೆಸರು ಇತ್ತು. ಅದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಾನಿಷ್ ಆಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸಭಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರ ಮೂಲಕ ಅವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ನಂಬರ್ 1ರ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು Agricultural Income tax ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು 1957ರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರಾದನಂತರ, ಅದರ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಪಾಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದಕ್ಕೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಒಪ್ಪಿಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಫ್ ಬೇಕು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಬೇಕೆನ್ನುವುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಒಬ್ಬ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು 7+3=11 ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿಯಾರೇ? ಎಂದು ಇದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಬ್ಬ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟಿ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಕೌಂಟೆಂಟ್ ಜನರಲ್ ಆಗಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಬಳ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಒಬ್ಬ ಫೈನಾನ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟರಿಯವರನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ನೇಮಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1,47,400 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದುದರ ಪೈಕಿ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 61,700 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಆಗಲೇ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri J. H. SHAMSUDDIN.—When the Budget of 1958-59 was prepared, there was no Deputy Minister for Finance.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—I am sorry. You are 'ಅನುಕೂಲ ಸಿಂಧು'. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮುಂದಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದೊಳಗೆ ಇದೇ ಮಂತ್ರಿಮಂಡಲ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ತರಬಾರದು. ನಿಮಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಫೋರ್‌ಥಾಟ್ ಇರಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವೇಕದಿಂದ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಕಾನ್ಸ್ಟಿಟ್ಯೂಷನ್ನಿನ 205 ಆರ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಟರಿ ನೋಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. Contingency fund ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಸಾಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಲಂಗುಲಗಾಮು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಕುದುರೆ ಹೇಗೆ ಓಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ? ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಲಿ ಎರಡು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ತಯಾರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಂಟಿನ್‌ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಫಂಡಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಅತಿ ಜರೂರಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೂ ನಮಗೆ ಖಾತರಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿದೆ? ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ "Creation of working plan circle with two divisions" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಂಕ್ರೀಜ್ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಎಲ್ಲಿ, ಯಾವ ಊರಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಏನು ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾತಬೇಡಿ. ಮೂಗುಂಡ ಕಿವಿಡಟ್ಟ ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. We must be little careful when we are dealing with the finances of the State. ನೀಲಗಿರಿ, ದಂಡಕಾರಣ್ಯ, ಡಾರ್ಜಿಲಿಂಗ್, ಹಿಮಾಲಯ ತಪ್ಪಲು, ಗೌರೀಶಂಕರ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ. ಇನ್ನು ಸ್ಟ್ಯಾಫ್ ಕ್ರಿಯೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರಿ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕೈಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಾ? ಏನಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದರೆ ಬಿಸಿಲಿಗೆ ಮಂಜು ಯಾವರೀತಿ ಕರಗುತ್ತದೋ ಆ ರೀತಿ ನಿಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿದ್ದ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಪುಟ ಐದರಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ನಂಬರ್ 13. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯೇ ಎದೆ ಜಲ್ ಎನ್ನುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನು ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಸ್ ಕಾಂಟಿನ್‌ಜೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಟರಿ ನೋಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಎರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸ್ ಕಾಂಟಿನ್ ಜೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಈಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲೇ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆ? ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಇವು ಯಾವವೂ ಯೋಚನೆಗೇ ಹೊಳೆಯಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? 1958-59ನೆಯ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಪಾಸ್‌ಆದಮೇಲೆ ಇದು ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂತು. ಮೂರು-ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಯಾರೋ ಇಬ್ಬರು ಗೌರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಹಾಸ್ಪಿಟಾಲಿಟಿ ಆರ್ಗನೈಜೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಿಳಿ ಆನೆ ಸಾಕಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರನ್ನು ಸಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬರುವುದು ವಿವೇಕವಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಟರಿ ನೋಟನ್ನು ಕ್ಲಿಯರಾಗಿ ಓದಿ. ಹೋದವರ್ಷ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅದನ್ನು ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡಿತ್ತೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಇನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸ್ನೇಹಿತರಾದಂಥ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಹೋಟಲ್ ಮೆಟ್ರೊಪೋಲ್, ಮೈಸೂರು, ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲೇ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಆ ವಿಷಯದಮೇಲೆ ಪುನಃ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಒಂಬತ್ತನೇ ಐಟಂನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಸಿವಿಲ್ ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೇರಿಯಟ್ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಂಟಿನ್‌ಜೆನ್ಸಿಗೆ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ ತೊಂಬತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ "Due to purchase and hire of furniture, payment of arrear claims of previous, years, increased electrical charges, supply of clothing and uniform to class IV staff, the provision under the head proved inadequate" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿಕೊಂಡು ರೆಕರಿಂಗ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪೆಂಡಿಚರ್ ಎಷ್ಟೇಪ್ಪೆ, ಇದನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರೊವೈಡ್ ಮಾಡ, ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮೊದಲೇ ಯೋಚಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅರ್ಥಸಚಿವರು ಅಷ್ಟು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು, ನಮಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ರೀತಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವವರು ಹಾಗೂ ಅರ್ಥಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ನಿಪುಣರಾಗಿರುವವರು ಏಕೆ ಮೂಕರಾದರೋ ನನ್ನಗಂತೂ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ)

ಇನ್ನು ಐಟಂ ನಂಬರ್ 12ನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅಡ್ವರ್ಟೈಜ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜಸ್ಸಿಗೆ 89 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದು ಏನು? ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೂರು ಲಕ್ಷ ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಾಗಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಪ್ಲನೇಟರಿ ನೋಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುಟ ಆರರಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ನೋಡುತ್ತಾ ಈ ಹೆಡ್ಡಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಒಂದು ಸಣ್ಣ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಂತಿದೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಮಿರ್ಜಾಸಾಹೇಬರು ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಆಗ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೂರೂಕಾಲು ಕೋಟಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಇತ್ತು. ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದಿತು. ಈಗ ಅಷ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಬಹಳ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರೂ ನಾನೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ವೇಳೆ ಕಣ್ಣಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಣ್ಣೆ ಹುಯಿದುಕೊಂಡು ರಾತ್ರಿಹಗಲು ಹಿಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಚೆಕ್‌ಮಾಡಿ ಈ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ವಿವೇಕಶೂನ್ಯರಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳಿದಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ನನಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಐಟಂ ನಂಬರ್ ಹತ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ "Due to purchase by direct import of photo materials at a total cost of Rs. 7,260" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಈ ಖರ್ಚು ಇನ್‌ಫರ್‌ಮೇಷನ್ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಕಾಂಟಿಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಐಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದೆ "Increase in the upkeep charges of the two Government vans, increased telephone charges, etc." ಎಂದೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟ್ ಪರ್ಚೇಜ್ ಎಂದು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ? ಅರ್ಥಸಚಿವರು ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತರು. ಇತರ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ದುಡ್ಡು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆತಾನೆ ಅವರು ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದು? ಅದು ಯಾವ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ? ಹಿಂದೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಮಸೂದೆ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಶಿವಪ್ಪನವರು ಅವರು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳೆಯುತಕ್ಕ ಅಡಕೆ ಮೇಲೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಬಾರದೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟುವಾದ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು? ಈ ದಿವಸ ಪಕ್ಕದಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತುಕೊಂಡು ಏನೋ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೊರಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. You must be a little careful when you deal with finances of the State.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮುಂದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ ನೋಡಿ. ಆರನೆ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಐದನೆ ಐಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ.—"During the course of the year it was found necessary to replace *some* of the guest house cars" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ, Here what is the meaning of saying "some" cars? "Some cars" ಎಂದರೇನರ್ಥ? ಇದರ ಮರೆಯಲ್ಲೇ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಣ್ಣುಗಳಿಗೂ ಕಾಣಿಸದಂತೆ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ನಡೆದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಅದೆಲ್ಲಾ ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ, ನಾವು ಅದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಚ್ಚಿ ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೋಪ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—"Some" ಎಂದರೆ "not all" ಎಂದರ್ಥ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಅದಲ್ಲಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅರ್ಥ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಉಪಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಕರಾರು ಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಿಗೆಂದು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಈ ಕಾರುಗಳನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೀಗ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಅವರಿಂದಲೂ ಪಾಪ ಎಂಟು ಹತ್ತು ಆಣೆಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಧೈರ್ಯವಾಗಿಮಾಡಿ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ದಾರಿ ಇದಲ್ಲ. ಏತಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನೀವು ಅವರನ್ನು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿಯದಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದರೆ ತಾವೀಗ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಈ "some cars" ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದರ ಧೋರಣೆ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದರೆ ಉರ್ದುವಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಗಾದೆಯಿದೆ "ಗಂಜೀಕುಗತ್‌ನೈ-ನಂಜೀ ಕುಬಲಾತ್‌ಯ್" ಎಂದ ಹಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಚಪಲವೇನಿದೆಯೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗದು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಕಾರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯಾಣ ಮಾಡಿದ ಅನುಭವವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಅನೇಕಾವರ್ತಿ ತಾವೂ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅದು ಬಹುಶಃ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಕಾರಿಗ ಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ನಾನು ಯಾವತ್ತಿದ್ದರೂ ಆಟೋರಿಕ್ಷಾದಲ್ಲೋ ತಪ್ಪಿದರೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಆಣೆ ಎರಡು ಆಣೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲೋ ಓಡಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅದೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕನೆಯ ಐಟಂನಲ್ಲಿ—V. I. Ps. ಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ 64,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಗೆಸ್ಟ್ ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹೆಗ್ಗಣಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಂಬುದು ನಿಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆಯೇ? ನೋಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ ಎಂದಾದರೂ? ನಾನು ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಆ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರ ವಿಚಾರ ಎತ್ತಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಈ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕಾರ್ ಡಿಸಾರ್ಡರಾಗಿದೆ ಯೆಂದು ಆ ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಿಗೆ ಫೋನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ? ಆ ಕಾರನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ಆ ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾನೆ. He will be moving in a beautiful car, where as you will be provided with a rickety car. ಹೀಗೆ ಆ ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ರೇಡಿಯೊ, ಕಟ್ಲೆರಿ, ಕಾರ್ಪೆಟ್ಸ್, ಕಪ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಸಾಸರ್ಸ್ ಅಂಡ್ ನೈಫ್ ಫೋರ್ಕ್, ನ್ಯಾಪ್‌ಕಿನ್, ಟೇಬಲ್‌ಕ್ಲಾತ್ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೋ ಹೋಗಿಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ತೆರತಕ್ಕ ಬಡಬೋರೇಗೌಡನಿಗೆ ಉಗಾದಿ ಹಬ್ಬಕ್ಕೂ ಕೂಡ ಉಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇರಲಿ, ಪುಟ್ಟಗೋಸಿಗೂ ಸಹ ಗತಿಯಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಆತನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಹಣದಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆ V. I. Ps. ಗೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ತಿಂಡಿ ತೀರ್ಥಗಳಾಗಲೇ ಬೇಕು! ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ತಿಂಡಿ ತೀರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನಾದರೂ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಏನು ಎತ್ತ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಯಾರಾದರೂ ಒಳಹೊಕ್ಕು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಾ? ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕುಮಣ ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಎಂದು ಅವನು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅದೇ ಸ್ಥಿರ. ಆದರೆ ಆತನ ಮನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳೂ ಡಾಲ್ಡಾದಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು ತರಕಾರಿ ವರೆಗೂ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ದುಡ್ಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಂಡಿರತಕ್ಕವುಗಳೇ! ನಿಮಗೆ ಹೊರದೇಶಗಳಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕವರಿಂದ

ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೊಂದು ಕೀರ್ತಿ ಸಂಪಾದಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಗೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಹೌಸಿನಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಹೆಗ್ಗಣಗಳನ್ನು ನಿನ್ನೆಯದಿವಸ ಶ್ರೀ ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಲಂಚ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರನ್ನು ಲಬಕ್ಕನೆ ಹಿಡಿದುಹಾಕಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೇ ಓಡಾಡಿ ಹೊಂಚುಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದು ಆ ಹೆಗ್ಗಣವನ್ನು ಲಬಕ್ಕನೆ ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬೆಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಓಡಾಡಲು ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಡಿಪ್ರೆಸ್ಡ್ ಕ್ಲಾಸಿನವರ ಹಿತಸಾಧನೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ಪ್ರಾವಿಜನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ. ಪ್ರೊಹಿಬಿಷನ್ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನಾ ಕಂದಾಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿದಿರಿ. ಆದರೆ ಅವರ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪುಟ ಎಂಟರಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಜನರ, ಹಿಂದುಳಿದವರ ಹಾಗೂ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲ್ಡ್ ಟ್ರೈಬ್ಸ್‌ಗಳವರ ವೆಲ್‌ಫೇರ್ ಮೆಷಿನರಿಗಾಗಿ ಅರ್ಧಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು, ಮುಕ್ಕಾಲು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಬೇಕಾಗಿವೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ನೀವು ತೆಗೆದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಮಗುವು ಅಳದ ವಿನಾ ನೀವೇನೂ ಹಾಲನ್ನು ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕವರಲ್ಲ. ನೀವು ಈ ಹರಿಜನರಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಆಶೋತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದರೆ, ಅವರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ನಾಳೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ತರ ಜಾತಿಗೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿಬಿಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಎಂಬ ಒಂದು ಭಯದಿಂದ ಅವರನ್ನು ನಿಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಅಲೆದಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಳಿತಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು ತಲೆಗುಣಿಪ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನೀಗ ತಮಗೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದಿಷ್ಟೇ. ಈ ಹರಿಜನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಕ್ಕಾದರೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉದಾರವಾಗಿರಿ ಎಂದು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹೋದರೆ ಈ ದಿವಸ ನೀವು ಯಾರ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಆಡಳಿತ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅಂಥವರಿಂದ ನಿಮಗೆ ನಾಳೆ ಯಾವ ಸಹಾಯವೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಹರಿಜನರ ಉದ್ಧಾರ ಕಾರ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಿ.

ಇನ್ನು ರೋಡ್‌ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಪುಟ 18ರಲ್ಲಿ 54 ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ 30 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಡಿಷನಲ ಗ್ರ್ಯಾಂಟ್ ಆಗಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. 1966 ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯವರೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಯಾವ ರಸ್ತೆಯನ್ನೂ ನ್ಯಾಷನಲೈಜ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದೋ ಸ್ಕೀಮುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ, ಕೆ. ಜಿ. ಎಫ್., ಇತ್ಯೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರಿಯಲ್ ಕಾರ್ಪೊರೇಷನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಮಾರ್ಗಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದೇಶಾದ್ಯಂತವೂ ಬಸ್ಸುಗಳ ಸಂಚಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಮಾಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹೈಕೋರ್ಟಿನ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. There are brilliant I.A.S. and I.C.S. heads, to look into the matter. I would request the Hon'ble the Chief Minister, to request his people to go into this matter and to find out how far the judgment of the Mysore High Court would come in the way of notionalising the whole thing. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಾನೀಗ ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅತಿವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ—what bold steps you took about gold fields, you must take same bold steps if you have the courage and conviction to nationali-e the Mysore State Road Transport in entirety. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆಹೋದರೆ......

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಜೆ. ಮುಕ್ಕಣ್ಣಪ್ಪ.—ಹೌದು. ತಾವೇನೇ ಅದನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದವರು. ಆ ಕೀರ್ತಿ ನಿಮಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ್ದು. It will be to his credit if he makes some progress at least, if not totally nationalise the Road Transport. ನಾನಿನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಷ್ಟೇ.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ ನವರಿಗೆ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ದೆಸೆಯಿಂದ ಹೇಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಕಡಮೆಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ವೀಕಾಗಿದೆ, ಆದರೂ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ಸಪ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟರಿ ಗ್ರಾಂಟನ್ನು ತರುವಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಒದಗಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ತುಂಬ ಖೇದದಿಂದ ಮತ್ತು ವ್ಯಸನದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಮಾತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA (Palaiyam).—Mr. Speaker, Sir, barring some of the demands which are found necessary, I venture to point out that there are other demands which ought to have been foreseen at the time of framing the Budget Estimates of 1958-59 and some of them which could have been deferred and included in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60. If you closely and dispassionately scrutinise each item, as I have already submitted, except a few demands, others are without any basis. As my friend Sri Muckannappa pointed out there is no expansion scheme in respect of Mysore Road Transport. You could have, therefore, sought permission to purchase vehicles later on.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Purchase of vehicles is for expansion.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—There is no Government Order which referred to the nationalisation scheme of Roads. You are going to stitch a cap without the birth of a babe. Therefore, I submit you could have included the sum of Rs. 30 lakhs in the Budget Estmates of 1959-60. If the Hon'ble Finance Minister had added some of these items in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60, he could not have got a surplus budget evidently.

(SRI G. VENKATAI GOWDA)

Likewise if you had foreseen some of those items and included them in the estimates of 1958-59, even then the Finance Minister would not have been able to present a surplus estimate for 1958-59. So the ulterior motive in asking us to approve so many items is just to avoid a deficit budget both for 1958-59 and 1959-60,. Taking Demands 7A-25, there are some decrees which have been passed by some of the courts.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is capital outlay; therefore, it has nothing to do with the revenue budget. But I want you to apply your mind and find out whether it is revenue expenditure or capital expenditure, nothing to do with the surplus or otherwise of the revenue budget.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Suppose you had asked for expenditure for the purchase of motor vehicles.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This is 82-B Capital. Read page 18, Demand No. 54; I am anxious that you should know the correct position. You may criticise me for not foreseeing things, but I want you to apply your mind...

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Here it is not stated when these decrees were passed by the Court against the Government. That shows that Government has not decided in the circumstances correctly. I am referring to Demands Nos. 3, 7A and 25. It appears as if you will take a collateral decision in these matters. When the party approached you and claimed these things, you ought to have consulted the Advocate General and come to a just decision. Because you did not do so, these matters were taken to court and decrees passed.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Suppose after taking legal opinion, he stands firm and goes to court. Then what have we to do?

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Page 9' Demand No. 27. There the amount is sought for payment towards the bonus in favour of the K.G.F. When you entered into a contract with the Company before nationalisation, was not this point, raised, even then, pending before the Supreme Court? In 1957-58 you paid a portion of the bonus and Rs. 5.22 lakhs also was paid as directed by the Supreme Court. The rest of the amount could have been easily included in the Budget Estimates of 1959-60. I do not understand why the approval of this House would be taken in the course of the year itself; what was the compelling necessity to ask for sanction of this sum just now?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Read the second para in full. While the suit was pending, it was compromised and the Supreme Court approved of the compromise We stand to gain.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Page 2 Demand No. 5. "Due to extensive clearance of irrigable zones......" These things could have been foreseen; that could have been included in the Budget Estimates of 1958-59. Item No. 5: "Against the usual requirement of about Rs. 3 lakhs under this head a sum of Rs. 1,90,000 only was made as expected that the lines would be taken over by the Centre during the course of the year." You are not anticipating those things which deserve your attention, but you expect something which does not materialise. Why should you anticipate that the Government of India would take over these lines? You could have provided in the estimates of 1958-59. Expecting that the Government of India would take over these lines you have provided only Rs. 1,90,000 in the Budget Estimates. In respect of Demand No. 13 (Page 5), all the items could have been easily foreseen even while framing the Budget Estimates of 1959-60. Items 3, 4, 6 and—all these things could have been foreseen.

Demand No. 33—Page 12. "The Accountant-General, Mysore, Bangalore, in his letter No......dated 25th February 1959 has indicated that the charges under this major head are also allocable under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956. To meet these charges thus allocable during 1958-59, the supplementary grant is required." This could have been easily taken to the present budget.

Demand No. 35 (Page 13). "The Accountant General has intimated the

above requirements which are stated to be based on actual expenditure to the end of December 1951." I wish to know whether you had no idea about these things previously. Did you come to the conclusion that these things have got to be provided, only after the Accountant General intimated to you?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.— Kindly see that these relate to Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad Governments. Therefore we had no precise information. We approached the Accountant General and he intimated the amounts.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—You could have included it in the present Budget Estimates.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—At least we will be prompt in paying before the end of the year.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—With regard to Demand No. 38 (Page 14), in respect of grant-in-aid, the proposal was pending before Government even as early as 1957. In fact, you have accorded sanction under items 1 and 2-(*a*) even as early as 25th January 1957. Before Government sanctions, you could have anticipated things. The fact that the Government does not accord sanction does not mean that you should defer these things.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Whether to pay 50 per cent or not was still under discussion. When we commit ourselves we will pay; otherwise no provision.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My submission is that when once the Legislature votes a particular amount, you have got to see that the entire amount is spent.

5 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not necessarily. Only if it is absolutely necessary we will spend; otherwise you must appreciate our efforts in making savings.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—40 or 50 per cent of savings would be justified. But suppose you allot 10 lakhs and if you are not able to spend even five lakhs, is it justifiable? For example in 57-58 not even a pie is spent towards some tanks and anecuts. The Minister for Public Works will say that it is an integrated area and so work could not be taken up.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—What has that got to do with the savings under Bhadra and Thunga? I rise to a point of order. It is not relevant.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—It is relevant because of the savings.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mysore City).—A point of order was raised as to relevancy of the reference that the member was making to absolute savings. I want to know whether there is any restriction on the scope of the present debate or it is as wide as the Budget discussion?

Mr. SPEAKER.—No, it is not as wide as the Budget discussion. It is very much restricted.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even that saving must be under the particular head.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—You will kindly allow me to make my submission. The point of order raised by the Hon'ble Minister for Public Works is not at all relevant. I submit that the discussion on the supplementary demand is as wide as the discussion on the Budget demand. I only make a request that the Speaker may pronounce a judgment after I finish ans not to make up his mind before I finihd my say. Here, the Government are asking for supplementary demands on various items of Budget including that relating to General Administration. The members are at perfect liberty to make remarks on any aspect of administration of the Government and it is not restricted in scope. Otherwise it amounts only to making a reference to such of those items as are placed before this House. Supposing this House is in a mood to refuse the grant; then what happens?

Mr. SPEAKER.— You can refuse.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—That is why our scope is as large as the authority of the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Hon'ble Member Sri Puttaswamy was not here when I dilated on the scope of the supplementary estimates. I stated in the beginning the supplementary demands will not give the members a wide

(MR. SPEAKER)

scope for discussion on General Administration or activities of the Government; it is only restricted to the items which are mentioned here. I am fortified by the previous rulings in this respect. I have had occasion to look to the previous rulings and I am correct when I say that the scope of discussion on the supplementary demands is limited to the items to which the Government have referred.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—I request that I may not be taken as challenging the ruling of the Speaker. I hope this ruling relates to the Appropriation Bill where the Speaker ruled that there need not be discussion of the items in detail. I shall be only very much obliged if the Speaker points out the rule which restricts the scope of the debate on this.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will read for the benefit of the member the relevant portion. During my experience in the past I have found that what I have said already is correct.

> "Debate on supplementary and excess grants is restricted to the particulars contained in the estimates on which those grants are sought, and to the application of the items which compose those grants; and the debate cannot touch the policy or expenditure sanctioned, on other heads, by the estimate on which the original grant was obtained, except so far as such policy or expenditure is brought before the committee by the items contained in the supplementary or excess estimates."

This is what is being followed in the House of Commons.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I was only submitting that when Government is incapable of spending the money allotted by this House what is the good of coming with supplementary estimates asking for sanction of this House? Here and there they have said it would be appropriated by savings; is it in the interests of the State to save such large amounts?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Do you mean to say that since Government have saved money, they do not push throug) schemes in Kollegal taluk? (*Laughter*

Our rules also make it clear on the scope of discussion on supplementary grants. Rule 172 says:

> "The debate on the supplementary grants shall be confined to the items constituting the same and no discussion may be raised on the original grants nor policy underlying them save in so far as it may be necessary to explain or illustrate the particular items under discussion."

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—With regard to pension matters we are all aware that this is not satisfactorily done. Unless the Government take steps to finalise all the papers in connection with pension matters before an officer retires we will not be doing justice to these people. We are seeing what a lot of hardship the retired officers are put into. Demand No. 35 deals with the estimated payment towards the pensioners. This could have easily been foreseen and included in 1958-59 budget which has not been done and the Finance Minister wants payments to be made to them promptly.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I remind the Hon'ble Member that he has exceeded the time.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—I shall finish.

Even in respect of item No. 1, page 1 of the Supplementary Estimates, when the Mysore Income-tax Act which came into operation in 57, it was under contemplation of Government then alone to re-organise the staff and the Government could have foreseen the expenditure they had to incur in this respect. To ask by way of a supplementary demand is something that cannot be reconciled. Except Demand No. 57 sought for procurement of foodgrains and items for amelioration of Scheduled Castes and some other items, the other items are unwanted and they do not deserve our support at all.

[Sri RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA spoke in Hindi.]

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I want to ask the Hon' ble Minister for Finance why he does not clarify certain

points raised times out of number. There is a reference to New Services on pages 7, 9 and 17. I am afraid that this concept of new service has not been either understood or appreciated at the Governmental level in spite of the fact that as far back as 1951 a regular Government Order was passed and the Public Accounts Committee of this House went into the question and clarified what are the items to be treated as new service. I will refer to page 141 of the Budget Manual. I am quite sure that even today under Article 205 of the Constitution, nowhere this New Service has been defined. The Order I am referring to was passed on 23rd November 1951 and the criteria for treating expenditure as New Service has been defined. I am afraid that the classification of certain items which I had pointed out, as coming within the category of New Services would offend against the very rules and the directive given by this House......

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—1951 relates to old Mysore.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Have you got a new set of rules in regard to New Service items, after integration?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You will have it very shortly.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Till such time as this New Service is defined, there is no point in opening the New Services.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—This is done so that we can be on the safest side.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why is construction of a Children's and Women's Hospital treated as a New Service? It passes my understanding.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Because no provision was made in the original budget.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is that a justification for opening a new service? By no stretch of imagination can the construction of a Children's and Women's Hospital be considered as constituting a New Service. Similarly, under Demand No. 23 on page 7......

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the Hon'ble Member's definition of new service?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—An expenditure which does not come under the category of any item of expenditure......

Mr. SPEAKER.—What about unforeseen expenditure?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Unforeseen expenditure falls under one category or the other of the several items of the budget. Is hospital a new service?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I think the whole point would be cleared in the report of the Public Accounts Committee. I am placing these items before you to be on the safest side.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—But you have taken one year. I raised the same point while discussing the budget as far back as 1958.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The Public Accounts Committee is going to advise us shortly.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Which is the current budget manual? Is a building a new service? Does this manual hold the field even today?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That no longer holds the field.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question is whether you have taken steps to introduce uniformity in its application? Then in giving the explanatory memorandum to new items of expenditure, you did not tell us or give us in one place for purpose of ready reference what is the amount that you wish to reappropriate from sanctioned budgeted heads and what is the amount you want to spend out of contingency fund. It is very difficult for us to find them.

5-30 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In appropriate places, we have given them. If it is the desire of the House, we will separate them.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Give them in the form of an abstract for ready reference. In giving these explanations, you have not said as to why this expenditure could not be postponed, and why you could not foresee the additional item of expenditure. It is not convincing in a majority of cases. You have not

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

mentioned that in any of the items. Why should there be such a vital omission in regard to supplementary demands? You have asked for Rs. 30 lakhs for the purchase of chassis and for expanding bus service in the State. We are already in the 14th of March. Do you expect that money to be utilised or do you surrender it? Or you have already purchased it without specific sanction;

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have placed orders and the money has to be paid before the end of the year. The chassis have come.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will read it. "An additional grant of Rs. 30 lakhs is, therefore, required for the purpose." My point is, is this money going to be spent in this year? If it is not spent, you will have to surrender it. You ask for a supplementary grant and say in the same supplementary note that you will surrender it if it is not spent. That shows bad budgeting. I come to item No. 4 on page 2—Demand No. 5. You want Rs. 35,500 for feeding the elephants. What is the colour of these elephants?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please read on. "Feed and keep of elephants and cattle."

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is said that it is required for maintenance of elephants recently captured. What is the number of elephants captured and what is the amount repuired? With regard to item 2 on page 6, under General Administration, it is good that you have taken the suggestion of this House to purchase some good furniture. If you had capitalised all the rent, you could have bought twice the number of furniture. It is a desirable step. If you step into the guest houses, you see there all kinds of rickety furniture. You seem to consider all the Members that go there are never accustomed to use any kind of furniture.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is not so.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is one of the reasons why I do not see any good furniture in any one of the guest houses. You must make it a little more comfortable. It need not be made attractive. It is all unseasoned wood and sides have given way. In fact it creeks and you feel you are unsafe. I would draw the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to Demand No. 23. There you have an item "A scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation of Sugarcane" and you have asked for a token grant and called it a New Service. Sir, you have under the Miscellaneous Departments of the Government various items for taking sample surveys for making investigations and more important than that what has happened to that Sugarcane Cess Fund which is at the disposal of the Government; why is it not a legitimate charge on that fund? It is for research work. It is for development of sugarcane and for development of roads in the area where you collect sugarcane cess. Here is another instance where you are saying 'New Service' and shifting ground. Instead of creating a New Service, you could have made it up by reappropriation from Sugar Cane Cess Fund or regular Agricultural Department.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Even in the case of Sugar Cane Cess Fund, I must obtain the vote of the House to charge it.

Sri J.B. MALLARADHYA.-Why not? With regard to Demand No. 24, my friend has descended from the horizon. The whole point is you have asked for 6 lakhs of rupees for Social Welfare Schemes under the Second Five-Year Plan for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. Why do you want to ask for any additional grant?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.--Because the budget provision has been exhausted, we want to give more in anticipation of Government of India's sanction.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If there is any short-fall in any particular item, you can make it up by reappropriation. I want to know from the Hon'ble Finance Minister whether he is aware as to when the Mineral Development Board came into existence and why he is asking for opening a new account under this head now? There is no justification for asking Rs. 20,000 for

carrying iron ore and mining which is estimated to cost lakhs of rupees. This Mineral Development Board is treated as a regular industrial concern. Why do you want to treat it as a new item ? Why is it that you want to sanction Rs. 20,000 for New Service ? It is there for the last two years. What do you do with all the receipts and profits made out of the functioning of the Mineral Development Board. Why do you want to spend this money ? That is not very clear. In respect of Kolar Gold Fields, when I was talking on the Budget, I said that additional amount has to be paid as bonus to the labourers of Kolar Gold Fields in accordance with the Supreme Court decision. It was challenged. But now you once again ask for additional grant. Why is this ?

Coming to page 15—Demand No. 38- the amount required for miscellaneous item, "The actual expenditure however depends on the claims preferred as and when allocation statements are sanctioned. As it is not possible to estimate the actual grant required this year, the above provision if only approximate and unspent amount, is any, will be surrendered before 31st March 1959." This is intended to meet the claims of local bodies in the erstwhile Mysore area towards payment of 50 per cent of D.A. to officials. You have got an account of the total number of people engaged and what is the equivalent of 50 per cent of D.A. and why did you not provide it in the budget ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You please see that the order was passed on the 6th May 1958 long after the budget was framed, and after the House insisted that we should give them at least moiety of expenditure, we agreed.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Item No. 2 regarding the proportion of amount to be paid in respect of the items settled as long back as in 1957

Could you not have foreseen this expenditure, could you not have postponed it ? Suppose you brought it under 1959-60. Are you reasonably certain that within the next 15 days you will get all the allocation statements from the local bodies ? It takes six months and even and one year. The allocation statements of teachers have not come to Government for the last three years.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Read page 15:

"As the allocation statements of most of the Local Bodies have not yet been sanctioned... "

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.–The point is, you frame your, own budget bndget rules, budget manual; you have a set of rules you pass Government orders; you don't respect them yourselves. It is the misfortune of the Opposition to point out those irregularities. I request the Finance Minister to have a realistic approach to this and satisfy the rules that you have framed in the matter of preparation of supplementary grants. I do not know whether the heads of the departments are sinners or the Finance Department. Anyway, this perpetual sinning must Stop.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am indeed grateful to the Hon'ble Members for the very constructive suggestions they offered with regard to the supplementary demands for grants. Some of them have raised the point that in certain cases we could have foreseen this expenditure and made provision in the budget for 1958-59 itself and in certain other cases they have also stated that we could have postponed the expenditure and made provision in the budget for 59-60. I think I have taken pains to indicate in appropriate places the need for the supplementary demand. In fact, we are more than clear when we have said that in certain cases when allocation statements are fully sanctioned, we are going to surrender the balance. Sri Mallaradhya will agree with me when I say that there is a great deal of pressure from the non-gazetted employees that they should be paid as early as possible. In fact, we do not want to defer any payment due to these employees. That is the reason why we took steps to include it in the budget as far as possible and if we were not able to include it in the current budget, then we have issued instructions to heads of departments that they should immediately send up allocation statements and see before the end of the year at least that these unfortunate employees are paid and that on

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

time is lost in sending up records to Government. That is the reason why in certain cases we have to make provision and even put pressure on the heads of departments so that they may be ready with allocation statements and sanction may be obtained and payments made before the end of the year.

With regard to certain other items, they said that these expenditures could have been foreseen. The Note itself under each appropriate head makes it very clear. If we had foreseen the expenditure, we would have positively included it. There is nothing to hide. We were not able to foresee, and there-fore were not able to include it in the budget. In fact, the whole expenditure is sought to be made out as though it is highly exaggerated. Please turn to page 1. Out of the total Demand of Rs 4,65,67,200 (Rs. 3,80,09,000 plus Rs. 85,58,200), Voted is Rs. 3,80,09,000, and Rs. 85,58,200 is only an adjustment. Rs. 1.44 lakhs under Demand No. 57 is only for the purpose provided for, on purely technical ground, and the rest of the items are covered by receipts and savings. If you take the entire supplementary demands, the revised budget anticipates a revenue surplus of Rs. 2 crores. Therefore, these demands will not make any alteration in the financial position of the State as a whole so far as 1958-59 is concerned. I do not want you to be carried away by the impression that because the supplementary demands are placed before you, it has affected vitally the revenue position in the State. It is not so. You must make allowances for adjustments, for double voting purely on technical grounds, that is with reference to Demand No. 57 with regard to receipts and savings. Therefore, you will see that it does not make any vital change and it is either covered by receipts or by savings.

Sir, the Hon'ble Member Sri Malla-radhya has raised a very pertinent question regarding the particular item "New Service". In 1951, no doubt, we have defined what is exactly meant by "New Service". But the subject is before the Public Accounts Committee and I do not want to anticipate their findings. The Committee is going to give a finding and we will know exactly what a "New Service" is and we will be able to act according to the directions given in that particular finding. So far as the present Demands for grants are concerned, wherever new item of expenditure arises, to be on the safer side, we have included it under "New Service" and asked for a nominal vote of the House.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is construction of a hospital "New Service"?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—It was not foreseen and moreover it is over a lakh of rupees. I shall now come to regular demands. I hope it is not necessary for me to answer Sri C. J. Muckannappa because he was delightfully vague in his remarks. It is very usual with him to make sweeping and general remarks.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What about this hospital item?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—I think it is more than a lakh.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—But it is not mentioned in the Explanatory Memorandum.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—No.

I will come to the definite points raised with regard to particular demands.

It was said that the Mineral Development Board should have given a good account of itself and that the expenditure so far as this was concerned ought to have been included here. Sri C. K. Rajaiah Setty also said that a very valuable ore is being sold at a very low rate thus putting the State to loss. The House will agree with me that the whole area is handled by the State Trading Corporation. This is a Government of India concern and they are trying to obtain most favourable and remunerative rates.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Is not the State Trading Corporation a Private Limited Company?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Is is a Government of India Private Limited Company.

We want to take action also, before our ore is exported, to establish a beneficiation plant and to get as good a price as possible for the prepared ore, Sandur ore particularly. Recently an order from S.T.C. for supply of 50,000 tons of iron ore for export was secured in addition to 16,000 tons of manganese ore for which another contract was signed this week. Deliveries are expected to commence shortly from ready stocks in respect of manganese, both from rail heads and mine heads, and the mining work, both of manganese and iron ore, is stepped up to filfil this contract well within time.

There was a slight criticism in regard to the way in which the Mineral Development Board is functioning. Hon'ble Members are aware that it was established only in the latter part of 1957. As the scheme itself was envisaged later in the year and sanction to the same was accorded in January last and some time was also taken in getting the permission of the Forest Department in this area, expenditure which was originally estimated at Rs. 1 lakh was limited to Rs. 20,000 only. That is the reason why an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 only is envisaged. As this is a new service and expenditure could not be re-appropriated from the sanctioned grants without the permission of the Legislature, a token provision of Rs. 100 has been asked for under this head.

Certain criticism was levelled with regard to the payment of bonus to Kolar Gold Mining Undertakings. My friend Sri Narasimhan is fully aware of the facts of the dispute between the Government and Labour Union pending in the Supreme Court. Happily a compromise was arrived at and accepted by the Supreme Court and as a result of this, Government had to pay bonus which was in more favourable terms to the Government and it agreed to pay. The liability for payment of bonus is in respect of the years 1953-56 which was taken over by the Government at the time of nationalisation as bonus claims were pending before the several courts and no definite fund had been created by the erstwhile Gold Mining Companies for meeting these sclaim.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN (Kolar Gold Fields).—May I know the reason why the Government did not try to get the amount from the Mining Companies since this was a matter concerning both?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Then we will be opening flood gates. In fact when it was a subject-matter of negotiation between the Government and the Mining Companies, the Government of India also assisted us in this negotiation. The settlement arrived at in this behalf by the Trade Unions was considered advisable in the best interests of the good relationship and proper working of the mines. This settlement has set at rest a long pending matter resulting in hormony between the parties.

With regard to Demand No. 49 during the year 1957, a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was obtained as a loan from the Government for investment in the share capital of the Karnatak Co-operative Spinning Mill. The amount was drawn and credited to the loan account but as the finalisation of certain bye-laws was under consideration the amount could not be actually invested in the share capital of the Co-operative Spinning Mill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why did you take a share in the losing concern ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA —Government has also invested share capital in the Co-operative concern. There is nothing new in this.

Certain very unfounded criticisms were made with regard to the way the Guest Houses were managed. For the benefit of the House I must definitely say that we are not losing anything in the management of these hotels. For example, we have been managing K.R. Sagar Hotel from sufficiently long time. I could give figures. In 1954-55 the capital invested was Rs. 23,251, and the net profit was Rs. 4,080; in 1955-56 the capital invested was Rs. 55,993 and the net profit was Rs. 7,938; in 1956-57 the capital

(SRI T. MARIAPPA)

invested was Rs. 40,449 and the net profit was Rs. 14,364 and for 1957-58 figures are not available. I want to make it very clear that this hotel is not run merely forprofit. Because big personalities come here and V.I.P.s come and stay here, we want to run this hotel as a first class hotel where catering arrangement should be first class. Unfortunately, the Hon'ble Member Sri C. K. Rajaiah Setty levelled certain criticisms. I made enquiries immediately. In fact he said that the linen was not all right and that servers were not all right; I do not know whether he had facts before him when he made that criticism.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—Even the Deputy Minister knows it.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—In fact we have re-equipped it and on the authority of certain big personalities who stayed there the service has been improved, furniture has been replaced and we have got also better linen.

6 P.M.

With regard to Hotel Metropole, we have again taken it over. We found that it was being very badly managed and so we had to take it over. We have to see how it works. At present we are not making any loss in this, but it is too early to say whether it will make any profit or not. This hotel was taken over in April 1958, and we have not incurred any loss up till now.

As regards the purchase and maintenance of cars, this item relates to the purchase of five Hindustan Ambassador cars. Some of the cars had to be replaced because they had become old and rickety. So we purchased five new Hindustan Ambassador cars.

SRI C. K. RAJAIAH SETTY.—What was the book value of those cars and what was their sale value ?

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—The sale value was more than double the book value because we auctioned those cars.

Then my friend Sri Narasimhan said that the expenditure on account of the scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation of sugarcane should be rightly debited to the Sugarcane Cess Fund, but he must be aware that we have not yet created a separate fund for sugarcane cess. So the whole thing is credited to Contingency Fund and so perforce we had to come before the House and obtain its sanction for this expenditure. This is a general scheme for assessing the cost of cultivation and so I want the Hon'ble Member to see whether under the Sugarcane Cess Fund Act this can be a legitimate charge. If this can be a legitimate charge, we will positively charge it to that, but at present we cannot do that as we have not created a separate fund and the whole thing goes to the Contingency Fund.

Then, Sri Venkatai Gowda raised certain points with regard to demand No. 35 and said that the Government of Mysore ought to have foreseen what pension they would have to pay to their officers. If he had only read the explanation to the demand, the whole thing would have been clear to him. The Accountant General is the authority with regard to pension and so when he furnishes the figures we make a corresponding provision. Otherwise, we could have taken it on to 1959-60.

With regard to demand No. 38, 'Miscellaneous' also, my friend raised certain points. I have already answered his points partly. He was a little uncharitable towards me in his remarks. My interest is no less than that of Sri Mallaradhya in seeing that the employees of the local boards are paid as early as possible.

As regards items five to ten of this demand (No. 38), this is only to recoup the Contingency Fund.

As regards demand No. 51, as mentioned in the note, the expenditure for the current year can be met out of the sanctioned grants, but as this is a new service this is brought before the House for its formal concurrence.

With regard to the point about motor transport, it was partly answered in the reply to the budget debate and there is nothing more for me to add except to reply to the point raised by Sri Mallaradhya that hereafter at least we must give in an abstract from the total expenditure for new service and the total expenditure from the Contingency

Fund. I will have this question examined and if it is found necessary I will place before the House the details of all the amounts drawn from the Contingency Fund under several items.

With regard to the cost of construction of a building for Women and Children's Hospital at Bellary, the estimate sanctioned was Rs. 3,20,000. The Chief Engineer has asked for a reappropriation of Rs. 5,049 during the current year.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ (ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಅರಣ್ಯ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತ ಆನೆಗಳ ಮೇವಿಗಾಗಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿರುವ 35,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಕೊಡಗಿನಲ್ಲಿ 24 ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಏಪ್ರಿಲ್ ತಿಂಗಳನಂತರ ಹಿಡಿದದ್ದಿದೆ. ಅದರ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಆನೆಗೆ ತಿಂಗಳಿಗೆ 150 ರಿಂದ 200 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. 24 ಆನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಈ ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಾತ್ರ ಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಶಿವಪ್ಪ.—ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಿಡಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿದಿರಿ; ಇದನ್ನು clarify ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ವಿಷಯ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್.—ಅದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬಂದದ್ದನ್ನು ಬೇರೆ ಲೆಕ್ಕಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಹಿಡಿದುದನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿವರ್ಷ ಮಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಆನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರಿಲ್ಲ.

ದಂಡೇಲಿ ರೈಲ್ವೆ ಸಲುವಾಗಿ 1,10,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೇಳಿರುವುದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಮಾಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಲೋಡ್ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಲೈನನ್ನು strengthen ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ 1,90,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆ ಹಣವೆಲ್ಲ ಖರ್ಚಾದುದರಿಂದ 1,10,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದೆ. ದಂಡೇಲಿ ರೈಲ್ವೆಯನ್ನು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂದು ಆ ಮಾರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಅವರು ಪ್ರಾಯಶಃ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಒದಗಿಸಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಈಗ ಬೇಡಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟರು ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕೊಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ scandal ಆಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ scandal ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ, ಅದರ ಕಲ್ಪನೆ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಮಾಡಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. 1956ರಲ್ಲಿ ಎಂದರೆ 9–10–56ರಲ್ಲಿ open tender ಕರೆದು ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. 1958ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲೇ 1791ರ ಲೆವೆಲ್ಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ಟೆಂಡರು ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಮುಗಿಸಿದ್ದರು. ಮುಂದೆ 1820ರ ಲೆವೆಲ್ಲಿನವರೆಗೆ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಗ್ರಿಮೆಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಕೆಲಸ ನಡೆದಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ scandal ಇಲ್ಲ; ಮತ್ತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಸರಕಾರದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳದ್ದೂ ತಪ್ಪಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು Efficiency Auditor ರವರಿಂದ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ದ್ರವ್ಯದ ದುರುಪಯೋಗ, ದುರುದ್ದೇಶವಿಲ್ಲವೆನ್ನುವ ವರದಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ತಪ್ಪುಗಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಆಯಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕದೆಂದು ಈ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ದುರುಪಯೋಗವಾಗಲೀ, ಸ್ಕ್ಯಾಂಡಲ್ಲಾಗಲೀ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಹೆಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ (ಲೋಕೋಪಯೋಗಿ ಶಾಖೆಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡು ಹತ್ತರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಖರ್ಚೇನೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. Regularisation of Accounts ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

ಮತ್ತೆ 46ನೆಯ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ Receipts ವಿಷಯ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಾಪ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಡಾಕ್ಟರ್ ನಾಗನಗೌಡರು ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅವು ವಾಸ್ತವವಾಗಿ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ. ಆಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದವು ಯಾವಾಗ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದವು ಎನ್ನುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ವಿವರವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ರಸ್ತೆಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುವು. ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತಮ ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು.

ಇನ್ನು 51ನೆಯ ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡಿನ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ತಮಗೇ ಈ ಬಳ್ಳಾರಿ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಬಗೆಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಇನ್ನು ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾದುದು ಆವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು ಒಂದೇ ಮಾತಿನಲ್ಲಿ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಯವಾಗಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅವರು ಏನು ವಿಷಯ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದ್ದರೂ ಬಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟು ವೆಚ್ಚವಾಯಿತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿಗಾಗಿ ಎನ್ನುವ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಮಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಅರ್ಥ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡು ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈಗ ಈ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಾಯವಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಕನಸು ಕಂಡರೋ ಎಂದು ನಾನು ಕೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವಾಗ "You must be on firm grounds". ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಅಂದಾಜು ಇತ್ತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಟೆಂಡರು ಬಂದಿತ್ತು.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ)

ಎಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನು ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಮೇಲೆ ಟೀಕೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ನಾನು ಪುಸ್ತಕದಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆದು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ತೋರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಆಧಾರದಮೇಲ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಚ್ಚುಮರೆ ಏನಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸರಕಾರದ ಕೆಲಸ. ಮುಚ್ಚುಮರೆಯಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸ. ಇಷ್ಟು ದೂರ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೇಳಿದರಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ನನಗೆ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಬಹಳ ನೊಂದಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು ಎನ್ನುವ ವಿಚಾರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇಂತಹ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಧಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲು ಭರತ ಖಂಡದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಶಃ ಒಬ್ಬರೋ, ಇಬ್ಬರೋ ಅಥವಾ ಮೂವರೋ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಸಿಕ್ಕಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯ ಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರು ಹುಲಿಕೆರೆ ಟನಲನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲವೇ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚೆನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಈ ಟನಲ್ಲಿನ ವೆಚ್ಚ 1,65,78,014 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು, ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಟೆಂಡರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು, 1,89,20,015 ಎಂದರೆ increase ಸುಮಾರು ಶೇಕಡ 14·5 ಅಥವಾ ಶೇಕಡ 15 ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಬಹುದು. ಇದರ ಹಿನ್ನೆಲೆ ಏನಿತ್ತು ಎಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಹುಲಿಕೆರೆ ಟನಲ್ಲಿನಂತೆ ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟು ಕೆಲಸ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದಂತಹ ಕೆಲವು Hoisting frames, Drills ಮುಂತಾದುವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಶೇಖರಿಸಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಆರಂಭಿಸಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅನೇಕ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳು ಒಂದಾದ ಮೇಲೊಂದು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದವು. ಅದೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ equipment ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಮತ್ತು ಸಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕಲಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು foreign exchangeಗಾಗಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ಅದು ಕೇವಲ ಹನ್ನೆರಡು ಲಕ್ಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿತು. ಆದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಆಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂತಹ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಮಾಡಲು ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಕುಳಿತರೆ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯಲು ತೀರ್ಮಾನವಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಧ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾಡಿ ಉಳಿದರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಟೆಂಡರಿನ ಮೂಲಕ ನಡೆಸಬಹುದು ಎಂದು ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನಿಯರು ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಯಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಲು ಒಂದು High Power Technical Committee ಎಂದರೆ, Bhadra Special Reservoir Committee ಎಂಬ High Power Committee ಇದೆ ಈ Technical Committeeಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರು ಯಾರಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎನ್ನುವುದನ್ನೂ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. It is the decision of one Committee. As per recommendations of the Committee, Government have taken a decision. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ Finance ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೆರಿಗಳು, P. W. D. ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೆರಿಗಳು, ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರವರು, ಇನ್ನಿಬ್ಬರು ರಿಟೈರಾದ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜಿನೀಯರುಗಳು, ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗವನ್ನು ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಕರೆಯುವ ಮೂಲಕ ಇನ್ನರ್ಧವನ್ನು ಸರಕಾರ ಮಾಡುವಂತಹ ತೀರ್ಮಾನವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಮೇಲೆ ಟೆಂಡರನ್ನು ಕರೆದು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು Hindustan Construction Co.ಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಈ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು Tender Notification ಪ್ರಕಾರ ತೀರ್ಮಾನಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರಂತೆ ಈ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕೆಲವರು ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಒದಗಿಬಂದುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲವರು ನೀವು ಕರೆದಿರುವುದು ಅರ್ಧಕ್ಕಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತಲೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಡಿಫಿಕಲ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ ಅದನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಯೋಚನೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದೂ ಮತ್ತೆ ಕೆಲವರು ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದರೂ ಎಕ್ವಿಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಿಕ್ಕಬೇಕು ಆ ಡಿಫಿಕಲ್ಟಿ ಇದೆ ನಮಗೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದೂ ಹೀಗೆ ನಾನಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಟೆಂಡರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇಟ್ಟು ಒಂದು ದಿವಸ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದೆವು ಅದು ಏನು ಎಂದರೆ ಈಗ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲು ಸರಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಅದು ಎಂಟನೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಚಿ 1958ರಲ್ಲಿ. ಮುಂದಿನ ವರ್ಷ ಫಾರಿನ್ ಎಕ್ಸ್‌ಚೇಂಜ್ ಎಕ್ವಿಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಡಿಫಿಕಲ್ಟಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಈಗ ಆಲೋಚನೆಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಆಮೇಲೆ ಇವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳ ಕೈಗೆ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ಒಂದು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಆಯಿತು. ಅರ್ಧ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಅರ್ಧ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದೇ ಸಾರ್ತಿ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಯಿತು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಒಂದು ವರ್ಷ ಡಿಲೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನು ಡಿಲೇ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದರೆ ಫಾಯಿದೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ, ನೀರನ್ನು ಬೇಗ ಒದಗಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ನೋಟಿಫಿಕೇಷನ್ ಯಾರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರೇ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೇ ವಿನಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾರೂ ಮಾಡುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Was it an all-India tender?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It was an all-India tender. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಆಗ್ಯೆ ಪುನಃ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ್‌ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಕೆಲವು ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕಿದ್ದರು. ಅವರನ್ನು ಕರೆಸಿ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ಸ್ ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ನಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗೆಮಾಡಿದ ಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆವು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ 8-4-1958ರಲ್ಲಿ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ, ಲಾಭ ನಷ್ಟ ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು

ಎಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸಲಹೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾವು ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ಸ್ ಏನೇನು ಹಾಕಿದ್ದೆವೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಅಪ್ರೂವ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದಿಷ್ಟು ನಡೆದಿರತಕ್ಕ ವಿಷಯ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲವು ಎಕ್ವಿಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಇದ್ದವು. ನಾವು ನಾಳೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಮತ್ತೊಬ್ಬರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಟ್ರಾನ್ಸ್‌ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಖರ್ಚು ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದ ಖರೀದಿಯನ್ನು ಫಿಕ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ತೀರ್ಮಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರು. ಅದನ್ನು ಸಹ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ; 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಆದರಿಂದ ಎಲ್ಲೋ ಕುಂಬಕೋಣ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದರು, ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಆತುರಮಾಡಿ ಈ ತರಹ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿರಹಿತವಾದ ಮಾತನ್ನು ಆಡಿದರು? ಇದನ್ನು ಏತಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆಂದರೆ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 89 ಲಕ್ಷ. ನೀವು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಡಿಮೆ, ಆದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಆಯಿತು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—ಬೇರೆ ರೇಟು ಹೇಳಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಕೋಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ? ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 89 ಲಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಳೆದರೆ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ಆಯಿತು. ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 65ಲಕ್ಷ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ 25 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಯಾವನು ಈ ಮಹತ್ಕಾರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾನೆ? ಲೌಕಿಕ ವ್ಯವಹಾರ ನೋಡಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲಿ. It is a specialized job. It is not a thing which can be done by everybody and anybody. It is only people who have got the necessary foreign exchange facilities and who have got the organization, etc., that can under—take these things. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಕೆಲವು ಟೆಂಡರ್ಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಾಗ ಅದರ ಆಗುಹೋಗುಗಳು ಎಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಲಂಕಷವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆಮಾಡಿ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಯಾರೊಬ್ಬರು ಮುಚ್ಚುಮರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿಷಯವಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದ ಹಿತದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಟೆಂಡರ್ ಕಾಲ ಫಾರ್ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ ಎಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಹೇಳಿದಂತೆ ಏನೂ ಕುಂಬಕೋಣ ನಡೆದಿಲ್ಲ. 64 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಕುಂಬಕೋಣ ನಡೆದಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಂಬವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ; ಕೋಣವೂ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಕೆ. ರಾಜಯ್ಯಶೆಟ್ಟಿ.—24 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಕುಂಬಕೋಣ ಆಯಿತು ಎಂದು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳೋಣ. ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸಾಮಾನು ತರಿಸಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದಿರಿ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಆರು ಜನ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಫರ್ಲಾಂಗ್ ಉದ್ದದ ಟನೆಲ್ಸ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಪೂರೈಸಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ? ಅದೇ ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಇದನ್ನು ತಮಗೆ ಕೊಡಿ ಎಂದು ಕೇಳಲಿಲ್ಲವೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಎಂ. ಚನ್ನಬಸಪ್ಪ.—ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾರಾದರೂ ತರಪೇತು ಹೊಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಯೇ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯತೆಯಿಂದ ಪೂರೈಸತಕ್ಕ ಶಕ್ತಿ ಇದೆಯೇ ಎಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಹಣವೇ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳೂ ಇವೆ. 36 ದಿವಸದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಗುವುದನ್ನು 35 ದಿವಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿದರೆ ಆದರಿಂದ ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಹಿತ ಇದೆ. ಕಂಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟರುಗಳು ಯಾರು ಯಾರು ಇದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ದೇಶವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹುಡುಕತಕ್ಕಂಥಾದ್ದು ಸೌಜನ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು ಎಂದು ಹೈ ಪವರ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ದಿವಸಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಕುಳಿತು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥಮಾಡಿರುವಾಗ ತಾವು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಸರ್ವಥಾ ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I will now put the Demands in respect of the Supplementary grants. The question is:

> "That the further sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the List of Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants for the year 1958-59, circulated to the members be granted to Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959 in respect of Demands Nos. 1, 5, 10, 13, 23, 24, 27, 29, 33, 35, 38, 46, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55 and 57."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Demands are granted.

(As directed by the Speaker, the motions for Demands for Additional and Supplementary Grants which were adopted by the House are reproduced below):

DEMAND NO. 1—TAXES ON INCOME OTHER THAN CORPORATION TAX AND ESTATE DUTY.

4. *Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty.*

> "That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 61,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax and Estate Duty'."

DEMAND NO. 5—FOREST.

10. *Forest.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 27,53,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 10—IRRIGATION.

18. *Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,95,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues'."

DEMAND NO. 13—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

25. *General Administration (Except the sub-major heads B and C).*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,47,700 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'General Administration (Except the sub-major heads B and C)'."

DEMAND NO. 23—AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

40. *Agriculture.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

DEMAND NO. 24—RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES.

40-A. *Rural Development.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Welfare o fBackward Classes'."

DEMAND NO. 27—INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES.

43. *Industries and Supplies.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 33,23,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Industries and Supplies'."

DEMAND NO. 29—CIVIL WORKS.

50. *Civil Works.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 3,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

DEMAND NO. 33—TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL PENSIONS.

54-A. *Territorial and Political Pensions.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of "Territorial and Political Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 35—SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS.

55. *Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 22,58,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Superannuation Allowances and Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 38—MISCELLANEOUS.

57. *Miscellaneous.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,49,100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 46—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

68. *Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works (Commercial).*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 25,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Construction of I.N.E. and D. Works—Commercial'."

DEMAND NO. 49—INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

72. *Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industrial Development'."

DEMAND NO. 51—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

81. *Capital Account of Civil Works Outside the Revenue Account.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND NO. 53.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF OTHER WORKS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

82. *Capital Account of other Works Outside the Revenue Account.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 6,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Account of other Works outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND NO. 54.—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

82-B. *Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road and Water Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account'."

DEMAND NO. 55.—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

83. *Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 61,800 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Commuted Value of Pensions'."

DEMAND NO. 57.—STATE SCHEMES OF GOVERNMENT TRADING.

85-A. *Capital Outlay on State Schemes of Government Trading.*

"That a further sum not exceeding Rs. 204,00,000 be

granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1959, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading'."

MR. SPEAKER.—The House now rises and meets on Monday at 1 P.M.

The House adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Six of the Clock to meet again at One of the Clock on Monday, the 16th March 1959.